

## COMMITTED TO PANAMA

### Administration Shows Its Hand.

#### DEMOCRATS ARE DIVIDED

#### Some Will Go to Support of Roosevelt.

#### The Majority, However, Led by Senator Morgan, Will Insist Upon the Spooner Act Being Obeyed.

Adviser Bureau, Colorado Building.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The administration is definitely committed to the Panama route. Senator Morgan's position that the alternative of the Nicaragua route was now the sole thing for the administration to consider, has been abandoned by the majority of the Democrats of the Senate. The Spooner act, as the administration and the Panama adherents will know, never could have passed Congress without the Nicaragua provision. It was distinctly on that ground that Hepburn of Iowa, the leader of the Nicaragua forces in the House, last session consented to the Spooner act and advised the House to accept it. An overwhelming majority of the House committed itself to the Nicaragua canal route. Last session when the bill came over the choice of any route, a bill was framed to take either one route or the other.

The dealing of this government on the one hand with Colombia for the Panama route, and on the other, in the event of failure to trade with that country, within a reasonable time, to proceed to deal with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the owners of the Nicaragua route.

As Senator Pettus expressed it to-day, "Panama had no more to do with Colombia's possible trade with us than Patagonia."

Yet despite the fact that the law of the land has exhausted power to take the Panama route, to say nothing of the superior and headlong haste to recognize the republic of Panama in order to rush a beginning of the canal across the isthmus of Panama during the revolutionary administration, and in spite of the fact that the national Democratic party is itself committed to the Nicaragua route, it is currently reported that enough Democrats are going to support the administration to give it the building of the Panama canal and paying out \$60,000 for the right, title and interest in the Panama canal and \$100,000,000 to Colombia for the interests she would turn over to the United States. And this money is to be paid out before a spade is struck in the ground to dig the canal.

When the work is actually begun, United States bonds to the amount of \$130,000,000 are to be issued to meet any contingency.

He who runs may read the cause of the haste on the part of the administration. It is not alone for the prestige of starting the canal, but to start it at once, to hand out the \$60,000,000 of cash now in good time for the Panama deal goes through. It will be Republican bread cast on the waters. They are talking, too, about the shameful things of giving Colombia \$100,000,000 to appease her for the loss of Panama. For the sake of a friendly republic, they propose to pay her \$100,000,000 of hush money.

**Hanna and Chairmanship.**

Whether Hanna will continue as chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee will probably be determined when the Committee meets in this city on the 11th and 12th of next month.

President Roosevelt is unfeignedly anxious to commit Hanna at once to taking charge of the approaching campaign. The President is not one of the hesitating kind of politicians when his own particular interests are involved, and he has quickly played his Hanna card and the act is too transparent of purpose and significance for any guessing in the matter.

Everybody knows there is a wide, deep chasm among Republicans of the old stalwart sort for Hanna to save the Republican Party from defeat and divorce from its long-maintained malcontents pull upon the purse-strings of the money centers. It is a feeling that contemplates that he shall relinquish the committee chairmanship and be prepared himself to stand forth as the party's standard bearer.

Roosevelt for two potent reasons wants Hanna at the helm. One is to put it out of the question for him to be a candidate himself, and the other is that having retained the chairmanship he will devote himself thoroughly to the campaign for organization and his pecuniary persuasiveness to winning a Republican victory. He knows, as all informed Republicans know, that as a getter of campaign funds Hanna has not an equal in the party.

Hanna feigns fretting just now over the persistent talk of him for the nomination, but it is seen to be a very poor quality of dissimbling. He has a sagacious appreciation of the burden of the campaign and, having been as close to an administration as he has been to McKinley's, he knows something of the fearful tax upon the vitality of old men there is in the office of President of the United States.

There is one thing that is an irremovable and most serious consideration to the mind of the wise Ohio Senator. That is that he is uncertain of his physical ability to encounter the strain of winning the Presidency and the immediately ensuing tension, not less exhausting and far more trying in its responsibilities, of performing the duties of his high office. Mr. Hanna's gut figures insistently at every crucial moment of latter-day shaping of his destiny. It demands and obtains a respect from him beyond that of any ambition to become President. If his gut only let him, he would gracefully yield and step forth to strive for the crown of the American citizen's aspiration.

So it is that the meeting of the Republican National Committee in Washington the second week in December is bound to be an occasion of great and general interest.

## FALSE, SAYS MR. DIETRICH

### Accused Senator Enters Denial.

#### WILL ASK A QUIET TRIAL

#### Declares District Attorney Is His Enemy

#### Therefore Requests That Some Other Be Assigned to Prosecute the Charge of His Having Accepted a Bribe.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Senator Dietrich of Nebraska, who, asked tonight what course he would pursue in view of the action of the Federal grand jury at Omaha yesterday, made the following statement:

"In view of what has transpired in Omaha, where a Federal grand jury has found an indictment against me for the alleged acceptance of money for my influence in securing an appointment of a postmaster, I think it due to the people of Nebraska that I make a statement respecting the matter."

"The charge against me is, I have accepted, directly or indirectly, money or anything of value for my influence in securing the appointment of Jacob Fisher as postmaster at Hastings, Neb., is absolutely false."

"I shall waive the protection afforded a Senator by the Constitution while Congress is in session, and shall go to Nebraska and insist on an immediate trial with perfect confidence that my innocence will be established."

**Has Been An Avenger.**

"At no time in my life has there been any desire to shield those who have been guilty of wrong doing. During a residence of a quarter of a century in Adams County, I have repeatedly been instrumental in keeping out of office and bringing to justice public officials who were shown to be dishonest and corrupt."

"The present attempt to attach a stigma to my name because of my firm adherence to this course is a gross insult. 'Bitter factional fights have existed in my home county for many years and as a result of these differences, I have naturally incurred many enemies, not only in politics, but in business. My refusal, while Governor, to pardon Joseph Bartley, a defaulter to the State for \$600,000, incurred the displeasure of powerful interests and I have since been antagonized by them."

"I incurred the inveterate animosity of the former postmaster of Hastings by the appointment of Mr. Fisher, my intimate friend for twenty years, and who has been a stockholder and director of the bank of which I am President, for seventeen years."

**Summers His Enemy.**

"I have also incurred the active hostility of W. S. Summers, the United States District Attorney for Nebraska, by my efforts to bring about his removal from office, not because I favor or oppose him, but because I believed for moral reasons he should have been removed long ago, and the machinery of the Federal court has been set in motion and cleverly directed to bring about his removal from office. In the past I have continued him in office. In the present grand jury room it is easy to concoct and promote a scheme that will not stand the test of an investigation where both sides have a hearing."

Senator Dietrich, accompanied by Senator Hanna and Editor Rosewater of The Omaha Bee, called on Attorney General Knox today and had a conference with him regarding the case of District Attorney Summers. The Senator said that he intended to go to Nebraska to stand trial but felt that his case would be prejudiced if District Attorney Summers had charge of the prosecution.

As a result of the talk with the Attorney General, the Senator will have a consultation with the President and his cabinet and it is probable that Mr. Summers will be relieved from the conduct of the Dietrich case and that Assistant District Attorney Nelson, or some other attorney from the Department of Justice at Washington, will be detailed to manage the prosecution. The question of District Attorney Summers' retention in office also came up. It was learned that any promise was made by the Attorney General in the matter.

#### NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

**Appointment of Other Postmasters Under Consideration.**

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 17.—New developments in the Dietrich-Fisher postoffice case in which indictments were returned yesterday against United States Senator Dietrich and Postmaster Jacob Fisher, postmaster at Hastings, have been few during the day. Although four other cases in which postmasters and their appointments are said to be under investigation, the jury list was made up from men recommended by bankers throughout the State and that the names of the present jurymen were drawn from a very large list by a man who knew none of them. The court's orders, he stated, had been very explicit and extraordinary care had been used in the drawing. The members of the jury are composed as follows: Five merchants, four active farmers, four retired farmers, two real estate dealers, an abstractor, a lumber dealer, a planning mill proprietor, a mason and a bricklayer.

Judge Munger today called the jury into his court and again charged them with secrecy, laying stress on the nature of the cases they would be called upon to consider.

## TO PRESERVE NEW NATION

### Attitude of the Administration.

#### RECONCILIATION UNDESIRE

#### Significant Statements Made in Washington.

#### Negotiations With Colombia Have Convinced Roosevelt and Hay of Futility of Negotiating for a Canal Treaty.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The State Department today received an undated cablegram from United States Consul General Gudgeon at Panama which evidently was written yesterday. The consul general says:

"In the Department of Panama all the officials are supporting the republic, and the sentiment in its favor is unanimous. Life and property are fully protected. The commissioners, Francisco Padra, C. Pahrara, G. Insagoro and General Demetrio Davila, from the United States of Colombia, have arrived at Colon. The commissioners of the Republic of Panama will meet them."

"The important feature of Mr. Gudgeon's dispatch is the statement that these commissioners represent the United States of Colombia and not a single state of that republic."

It is expected here that the commissioners in the beginning will seek to secure the revocation of an act of separation by Panama, holding out as inducements certain pledges that a new treaty on the lines of the failed Hay-Herran canal treaty will be put through with all expedition at Bogota. This promise would be easy of redemption, as under the Colombian constitution when an agreement is reached, the President becomes a practical dictator with liberty to conclude treaties, and make any arrangements he pleases with external Powers.

**No Other Treaty.**

But it is said that experience which the State Department thus far has had with the Colombians in treaty-making is not of a character to induce it to negotiate another treaty, so such a course as is proposed will receive no support from our Government.

The commissioners from Colombia are expected next to propose to Panama that it assume a fair share of the Colombian national debt as the price of independence.

It is said at the State Department that Admiral John G. Walker is charged especially with a solution of the physical phases of the canal problem and that he will not interfere in the political development of Bolivar and the Government of the United States.

**PLEASED WITH ISTHMIANS.**

Bolivar Commission Asks for a Reconciliation.

Colon, Nov. 17.—The Panama Commission which left Panama yesterday to meet the peace commission from the Department of Bolivar aboard the Mayflower today held a short conference with the Colombians who only represent the Department of Bolivar and the Government of the United States.

The Panamanians replied that they would not return to the Republic of Colombia, and declared the assurances came too late as Panama's position was so advantageous that they could not see any reason for changing.

The Colombians will return to Savanilla this afternoon on the British steamer Trent. They will not land at Colon, but will remain on the Mayflower until 8 p. m. when they will be transferred to the Trent.

During the conference Nicanor Insigne, a brother of the Governor of the Republic of Bolivar, who was the spokesman of the Colombians, made a strong appeal to the Panamanians not to disrupt the Republic of Colombia, and he supplemented his appeal by the solemn assurance that Colombia would grant all the rights demanded by the isthmians and would carry out their grand project of building the canal.

Replying to Senor Insigne, Senor Tomas Arias, representing the Junta, said the Bogota government and the Colombians generally did not appear to grasp the actual conditions prevailing on the isthmus. The revolution, he said, was born absolute from the unanimous desire of the entire people of Panama and was irrevocable. It was the act of a new independent government already thoroughly organized and formally recognized by the United States government in repudiating the Bogota government in repudiating its representative, Senor Philippe Bunau-Varilla as well by the governments of France and Italy. Continuing, Senor Arias said:

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## CAPITAL IS BOMBARDED

### Insurgents Fire on San Domingo.

#### IS COMPLETELY INVESTED

#### German War Vessel Ready to Land Men.

#### United States Cruiser Compelled to Leave to Re-coal—United States Minister Powell Trying to Protect Interests.

San Domingo, Monday, Nov. 17.—The political situation here is serious. The insurgents are bombarding the city. General Wencelao Figueroa and Juan Frisco Sanchez are refugees in the foreign legation. The city is completely invested by 4,000 men under Pichardo and four other generals. A general attack is expected within the next few days. General Wey Gili refuses to capitulate and it is believed the fighting will be severe. The situation is desperate and fighting in the streets is liable to occur at any moment.

The United States cruiser Baltimore has been compelled to leave to re-coal. United States Minister Powell is endeavoring to protect American interests with the limited means at his disposal.

A German naval vessel is ready to land troops at a moment's notice. The insurgents endeavor to have Minister Powell recognize them, but this the Minister refused to do. The revolutionists fired on the Clyde Line steamer New York as she was entering the port of Samana, but the vessel was uninjured.

The Dominican Government has appointed Minister of Foreign Relations Galvin and Judge George Gray of Delaware as commissioners to arbitrate the Santo Domingo improvement matter as the result of Minister Powell's efforts to compel the carrying out of the terms of the protocol. Commissioner Galvin will leave for the United States tomorrow. It is possible that the insurgents may endeavor to capture him.

#### WILL BRAVE THE DANGER.

Clyde Liner Cherokee to Call at the "Closed" Ports.

New York, Nov. 17.—The United States liner Cherokee is to call at the ports of San Domingo tomorrow. The blockade of San Domingo has been in effect for two days ago, and has protested against it. This was confirmed by Collector Strassman of the port of New York today.

The Collector received telegraphic advice from the Treasury Department advising him that the State Department does not consider the blockade port effective unless it is accompanied by a vigorous protest against it. The Collector, in conformity with his instructions and the protest, has notified masters of vessels sailing to San Domingo that the blockade port is not effective unless it is accompanied by a vigorous protest against it. The Collector, in conformity with his instructions and the protest, has notified masters of vessels sailing to San Domingo that the blockade port is not effective unless it is accompanied by a vigorous protest against it.

At the office of the Clyde Line it was stated that the Cherokee would call at the ports which the local Dominican consuls says are "closed."

**Apply for Recognition.**

Washington, Nov. 17.—The revolutionists of San Domingo today applied to the State Department for recognition by the United States. The application was presented to the department by J. M. Sheridan, who represented himself as the provisional agent of the revolutionary government of which General Jimenes is the head. The State Department has declined to recognize the revolutionary government and has established a capital and opened ports and is able to protect life and property, he will recognize it. It is believed that Mr. Powell has not looked with favor upon the recognition desired by the revolutionists who have threatened to invade and repudiate any arrangements which the United States Minister may have made with the tottering government of President Wey Gili.

#### UNDERTONE IS STRONG.

Traders Imbued With the Small Crop Idea.

New York, Nov. 17.—Trading in cotton continued feverishly active and excited today and the market was somewhat better before in the history of the trade has there been so remarkable a market as that of the recent past.

With receipts at a record-breaking volume, the trade seemed to have been imbued with small crop ideas that some one is waiting, apparently, to buy on every break and in spite of the feeling of pessimism that a reaction must come, prices today showed a sensational undercurrent of strength and bullishness.

The market, influenced by heavy receipts and lower cables, opened 5 to 10 points lower but was almost immediately rallied to last night's prices. As the estimates for tomorrow's receipts came in it was written down by heavy liquidation to a level net 12 to 14 points lower. Then, with weak accounts had the bulls again took hold, the bears were driven to cover, buying orders came in from the outside and before the afternoon was well under way prices were working upward.

From 10.64, the low point of the morning, December sold at 11.16; January, 10.83 to 11.17; March from 10.54 to 11.12; May 10.81 to 11.25; and July from 10.54 to 11.21. The close was little off best but firm at a net gain of 10 points. Sales were estimated at 10,000 bales.

**Air Company Attacks.**

New York, Nov. 17.—Applied today by Madeline Hughes, holder of the Compressed Air Co. have a receiver appointed for liquidation. She alleges that the company is insolvent. The company has a capital stock of \$5,000,000. Judge Lacombe has an order requiring the company to appear in court to answer to a complaint filed November 20 and show cause why an injunction should not issue and receiver be appointed.

**Frederick J. Haas.**

New York, Nov. 17.—Frederick J. Haas, who has claimed to be the first brewer of lager beer in America, is dead at his home in Trenton, N. J. He came from Germany to this country with the late Gen. Franz Sigel.

**Durbin Guest of President.**

Washington, Nov. 17.—Governor Durbin of Indiana who has been in the city for two days was a guest of the President at luncheon today.